

R E M A R K S

Support for claim 87 is found in the parent 1996 application, Serial No. 08/764,659 filed 11 December 1996, now U.S. Patent No. 5,823,678. In particular, separate lasers mounted with a hand-held radiometer are seen in Figs. 14, 15 and 16. Multiple lasers are also seen in Fig. 5 and described at [0045] and [0074].

In Fig. 17 element 1405 is a beam splitter illuminated by a laser to produce a laser spot pattern on the target area to indicate the radiometer field of view. Note at paragraph [0033] "a plurality of lasers" which correspond to the multiple lasers seen in Fig. 5 and Figs. 14-16. AT [0034] is indicated a device which provides a dedicated laser to each beam.

Paragraph [0003] describes "an embodiment at which AT LEAST ONE laser beam is subdivided by passing it through a diffraction grating, for example, into a plurality of three or more subdivision beams which can form a pattern of illuminated spot areas on a target whose energy zone is to be investigated with a radiometer."

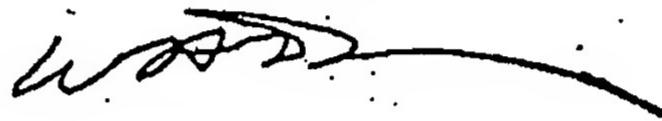
Note at paragraph [0038] "Two or more embodiments may be used together or alternately". E.G. Figs. 14 and 17 may be used together or alternately. The user can switch between either an unsplit laser of Fig. 14 and the laser with beam splitter of Fig. 17; or the un-split laser beams can be projected onto the target surface together with split laser sub-beams to form a spot pattern. Note firstly that un-split laser beams from the same strength laser

are brighter than split beams; and secondly, that light from simultaneous separate lasers is brighter than light from a single laser.

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Further examination is requested.

Respectfully,



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